

CHOROGRAPHA,  
OR  
A SURVEY  
OF  
NEVVCASTLE

Upon TIME.

*The Estate of this Country under the Romans.  
The Building of the famous Wall of the  
Picts, by the Romans.*

*The Ancient Town of Pandon.*

*A briefe Description of the Town, Walls,  
Wards, Churches, Religious Houses,  
Streets, Markets, Fairs, River and Com-  
modities; with the Suburbs.*

*The Ancient and present Government of the  
Town. Ayl. 4<sup>o</sup>. C. 112.*

AS ALSO.

*A Relation of the County of Northumberland, which  
was the Bulwark for England, against the Inrodes of  
the Scots. Their many Castles and Towers. Their  
ancient Families and Names. Of the Tenure in Cor-  
nage. Of Cheviot-Hills. Of Tinedale, and Reedf-  
dale, with the Inhabitants.*

*Potestas omnium ad Cæsarem pertinet, proprietates ad singulos.*

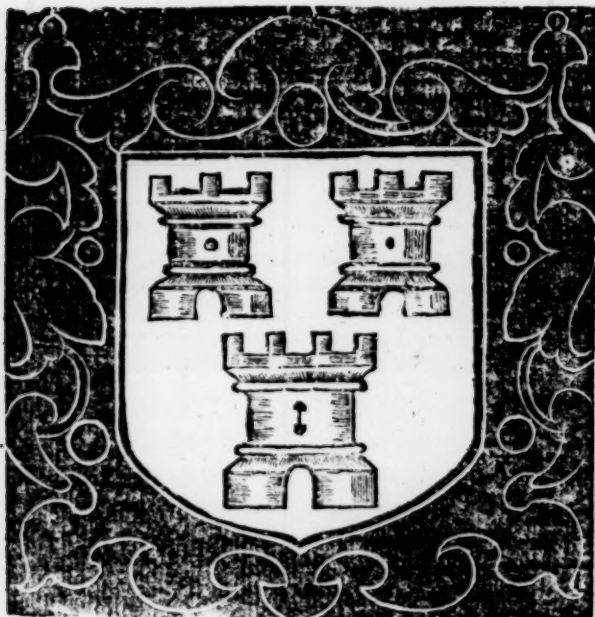
London, Printed by J. B. 1649.



S. P. D.

**D**ilectis Burgensibus, & probis  
Hominibus Novicacstri super  
Tinam.

*Wil. Gray.*

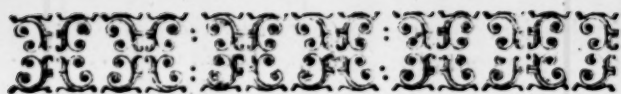


**Fortiter Defendit Triumphans.**

*Portus, Castrum, Carbo, Salmo, Salina, Molaris,  
Murus, Pons, Templum, Schola sunt Novi glo-  
ria Castri.*







*To the Candid Reader.*

**E**Very Country hath had his Chronologer, or Writer, to Portrait unto their Countrymen their Antiquities, and Noble Acts. *Greece* had his *Homer*. *Rome* his *Virgil*. Our *Britains* had their *Gildas*. *Saxons* had their *Beda*. *England* had of late his Learned *Camden*, and Painfull *Speed*, to Delineate and Portrait unto their Countrymen the Antiquities and Situations of all Shires in *England*. Yet it is impossible, that any one Man, being never so Inquisitive, and Laborious, should attain unto the perfect knowledge of all Passages, in all Places. I have adventured to Write of the Antiquity of this Town and Country, which by Reading and Experience, I have gathered out of the Ruine of Antiquity; that those Monuments which these late Warrs have obliterated and ruin'd, may be left to Posterity, for *Tempus edax rerum*. I find a great difficulty in my undertakings, because the Records of this Country are but few, and confus'd, being so often Infested by the *Scots* and *Danes*, who consumed and fired all before them, wheresoever they came. Questionlesse many brave men have lived in this Town and Country, many memorable Acts of Chivalry have been achieved; but they are all buried

## To the Candid Reader.

in oblivion. I hope the *Courteous Reader* will pardon the Faults committed herein, *Nam in priscis rebus veritas, non ad unguem querenda est.* Many Errours, many Suppositions upon Probabilities, may be found in it. *Humanum est errare & decipi.* I have begun the Work, I hope some of my Fellow Burgessees will Finish what I have begun; to the everlasting Memory of this famous Town.

Some Critiques have presumed to Correct and Blame me (with their indigested Zeale, and unknown Enthusiastique knowledge, of Chimæra's, in their giddy Pericraniums) for Fables and Errours; as the Priest, that found it Written of St. Paul, *Demissus est per sportam*, mended his Book, and made it *demissus est per portam*, because *Sporta* was an hard Word, and out of his Reading. But *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, let no Man profess he knows not. Its true, He that Writes, resembleth a Man Acting his Part upon a Theator or Stage, where the Spectators have their Eyes fixing upon him, all observing his Gesture and Words, if he fail in either, presently he is Censured and Condemned. Lastly, we live in an Age, that Mechanicks will presume to Step into *Moses* Chaire, and become Politicians to contradict and contro'le whatsoever is acted and done according to the Laws Divine and Humane. One thing I desire of these Phantastiques, *Carpere vel noli mea, vel ede tua, Vale.*

W. G.



## The Contents.

Fol.

<b>T</b> He First Natives of this Island.	1
Romans first in Britaine.	ibid.
The first Roman Conquest in the North.	2
The North brought into a Roman Province.	3
The coming in of the Saxons.	4
The first Denominations of Newcastle.	5
The Walls and Gates of Newcastle, and who Built them.	6
The Bridges of Newcastle upon Tyne.	9
The Churches in Newcastle.	ibid.
The Streets and Buildings of the ancient Towne of Pampden.	12
The Grants and Charters to the Town.	14
The highest and North Parts of the Town.	16
The Sandhill.	ibid.
The middle parts of the Town.	18
Pilgrim Street.	19

West.

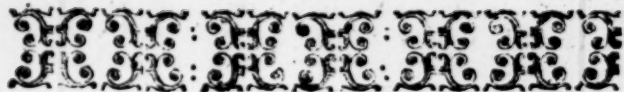
## The Contents.

<i>West-Gate-Street.</i>	20
<i>The Government of the Town.</i>	21
<i>The 24 Wards of the Town.</i>	22
<i>Of the River Tine, and the Commodities.</i>	23
<i>Divine Providence over all Nations and Countries.</i>	26
<i>The Suburbs of Newcastle.</i>	28
<i>Of the Noble and Ancient Families of the North, and their Castles.</i>	29

---

The

---



*The First Natives of this Island.*

**T**He Britains were *Antothenes*, Natives of this Island. for more Ancient Inhabitants we finde none. The People of this Nation is thought to have been descended from the Neighbouring *Gauls*, in regard of the same Religion, Language, and Manners. Their Originall from the Trojans by *Brute* is altogether fabulous; there being no Greek or Latine Authors, or any Monument in this Island which makes mention hereof. Their Descent from the *Gauls* is more probable, being the next parts of the Continent unto Britaine. or their way from *Asia* or the East, from whence all Countries was first Peopled.

---

*Romans first in Britaine.*

**T**HE Romans were first certaine and know Forreiners in this Island. C. J. *Caesar* was the first of Romans that Invaded Britaine; He having subdued the Nation of the *Gauls*, made his journey into Britaine. *Cassivellanus* reigning King. Some Victories he atchieved. some Hostages he took; imposed a Tribute upon the Nation, and so returned into the Continent; he made no Conquest of them, but discovered them to Posterity.

A long time after, the Roman Emperour *Claudius*, sent *Aulus Plautius* hither, accompanied by two Brethren. *Sabinus Vespasian*, who made Warre against the Britans,

Vanquished them in severall Fights, took *Camalodunum*, the Chiefe Seat of their Kings, and their King took Prisoner, Planted a Colony at *Camalodunum*, (now *Maldon* in *Essex*) and reduced the higher or South Parts of Britaine into the Forme of a Roman Province.

---

### *The first Roman Conquest in the North.*

**I**N the Yeare of *Vespasian*, the great and populous Nation of the *Brigantes* are warred upon, and in part overcome. These *Brigantes* containeth all the Country North of *Humber* to the River of *Tine* and *Picts* Wall, called lower Britaine.

*Julius Agricola* in the Reigne of *Domitian*, set limits here to the Romane greatnesse, and extended it Northward into the Seas and Friths of *Dunbraton* and *Edenbrough* in *Scotland*.

The Emperour *Adrian*, not long after, removed the Pale more Southward, and the better to keep out the Enemy, drew a Trench and Wall of Turfes crosse the Land, betwixt the two Seas.

The Roman Britains being continually molested by often incursions of the Barbarous People called *Caledonians*, or *Picts*, who brake downe the Sodd Wall, harrying and spoiling this Country. Which moved the Emperour *Severus* to build a Wall of Stone, with great wisdome and industry, to strengthen this Northerne Parts of Britaine, against the many inrodes of the barbarous *Picts*: At every Miles end of this wall was a Tower, and in the wall a Pipe of Mettall betwixt the Tower or Sentinell Houses, that so soone as a man had set his mouth to this Pipe, they might heare through all the Sentinells, where the Enemy were, and so, in a short time, giving warning from one end of the wall to the other. One of these Towers remaineth whole in the Towne wall of *Newcastle* in *Pampden*, older then  
the

the rest of the Towers, and after another fashion, standing out of the wall.

---

### *The North brought into a Roman Province.*

AT this sametime began this Countrey to flourish, (being reduced into a Roman Province) to be civilized to learne Roman Letters, habits and manners; for before this time, the Inhabitants went naked, had no houses to live in, neither did they till the ground, (as one writeth) *De prada & venatione frondibus, arborum vivunt; degunt in tentoriis nudi & sine culteas.* Xiphilin.

This Countrey had the presence of the Emperours of Rome; *Torke* a Municipium of the Romans, and the Seat of their Emperours during the time of their abode in this Island, attending the warres of the *Picts* and *Calcedonians*, famous for the death and Funerall Exequies of the Emperour *Severus* and *Constantius*, and the happy Inauguration of *Constantine* the Great, sonne to *Constantius*, here beginning his Reigne over the Roman and Christian world.

I finde in the time of the Romans. many places in *Northumberland* that was their Stations about this famous wall, called sometimes. *Vallum*, a Rampire; sometimes, *Murus Picticus*, or *Murus Severi*.

The most remarkeable is upon the Tine-West-Heam, called of old *Axelodunum*, the Station of the first Cohort of *Spaniards*, a Bishops See under the Saxons. *Corebridge* *Curia* of *Ptolemy*, a City of the *Ordani*, *Prudo* Castle, the Station of the first Cohort of the *Basavi*. *Sigbbil*, of old called *Segedunum*, the Station of the fourth Cohort, named of the *Lergi*. *Pons Ælii*, the Station of a Cohort of *Cornavii*, now *Ponteland*. *Gabr sentum*, the Station of the second Cohort of the *Thracians*, probably (saith my Author) *Newcastle* upon *Tine*. *Pampden*, a Part of \* *Camden*. *Newcastle*, probably a Station of the Romans, having an

ancient Roman Tower, and another ancient building called the *Wall-Knowle*, a part of the *Picts* Wall. This Towne of *Pampden* is very ancient; probable some building was erected here in this place to their great god *Pantheon*; this Wall being the outmost confines of the Roman Empire, called now *Pandon*. I finde of the Kings of *Northumberland*, that had a House in *Pampden*, which we call now *Pandon-Hall*; an ancient old building and Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*.

*Tunnocellum* the Station of the first Cohort, named *Elia Classica*, now *Tinemouth*, at the mouth of *Tine*, There is a Village neere *Newcastle* called *Hetton*, where there is an old Roman Tower, probably named from the Proconsull *Ætius*, who was sent from *Rome* into these Parts; whom the *Britains* Petitioned for help in these Words, *Ætio ter Consul geminus Britannorum, &c. Repellens nos barbari ad Mare, repellit Mare ad barbaros, inter hac orinatur duo genera faxerunt, aut jugulantur, aut merguntur*, Beda. When the Romans had their Empire much weakened by their own Discords, and by the irruptions of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Proconsull *Ætius* was forced to retire their Legions from the *Northerne* Parts; so leaving the Country naked, the *Picts* did breake in, who most miserably wasted and spoyled the Countrey.

### *The coming in of the Saxons.*

THUS Britaine became a Prey againe to the *Picts*; When the *Britains* had despaired of Roman help, they sent into Germany to crave help of a People called *Saxons*, who entered and Inhabited Britaine to their ayde against the *Picts*.

The *Picts* being vanquished and overthrowne, through their Valour; possessed themselves of this North Kingdome.



dome, upon the driving out of the Native Britains. The Victorious *Saxons* Erected their Heptarchy, or seven severall Kingdomes.

The Kingdome of Northumbers was the most spacious, populous and victorious Kingdome against the *Picts* or *Scots*, untill the Danes Invaded these Northerne Parts, and broke out like a violent Thunder-clap on the Northumbers, and put the English Saxons to much slavery and bondage many yeares, untill they were expelled by the English.

The Kingdome of Northumbers being in Peace, began to build and erect many strong Castles for Defence, against the *Scots* and *Picts*, as Dunstonbrough Castle, Bambrough, Alnewicke, Morpeth and Tinemouth, which was the Seats of the Kings of Northumbers.

In time of this Heptarchy, many famous Monasteries were Erected, viz. Hexam made a Bishops Sea under the *Saxons*; many Erected in this Towne of *Newcastle* and *Pandon*. Some of their Kings were interred in Saint *Augustines* Friers, now called the Mannors. The upper Part and West was called *Monk Chester* before the Conquest; a Place wholly Dedicated to Devotion and Religion. *Chester* signifies a Bulwarke, or place of Defence; which sheweth that in ancient time, under the *Saxons*, it had been a place of Fortification for Religious men that lived in Monasteries.

### *The first Denominations of Newcastle.*

**A**fter the Conquest it got the name of *Newcastle*, by the New-Castle, which *Robert de Curteis* sonne of *William* the Conquerour built there out of the ground against the Neighbouring *Scots*.

This Towne of *Newcastle*, and Towne of *Pampden* made one Towne, by the Grants of the Kings of Eng-

land, being in old time belonging to the County of Northumberland.

This Towne of *Newcastle* is seated upon the *Pills* Wall and side of a steep hill, upon the North side of the River *Tine*; The *Pills* Wall came through the West Gate, Saint *Nicholas* Church through *Pampden*; then to the Towne East, called *Wallfend*.

The bounds of the Towne upon the West, the Lands belonging to the Prior of *Tinemouth*; On the North, the Towne Moore, as some say, the gift of *Adam de Athell* of *Gefinond*; Upon the East, the Land of *Biker*; Upon the South, the River of *Tine*. Gate-side in the County Palatine of *Durham*.

---

### *The Walls and Gates of Newcastle, and who Built them.*

THE Towne of *Newcastle* is environed about with a strong thick Stone Wall, having seven Gates or Ports, with many round Towers and square Turrets. These Wall's began to be built in King *John's* Reigne, the North part of the Wall at *Newgate*. The West part of the Towne in King *Henry* the third's Reigne. *Pandon* Gate, and the East and South of the Townes Wall, builded in *Edward* the first his Reigne, and so continued building, untill it was finished. The Towne is two Miles in Circuit, with trenches in the out-side of the Wall, ramped within with Earth.

The cause that moved them in those daies to build this great Wall, was the often Invasions of the *Scots* into this Place and Country; they were continually infesting and forraigning this Country, and rich Monasteries in these Northerne parts; the Religious Houses of this Towne, and adjacent, being above forty Houses, which have been Dedicated to Pious uses.

There was a rich Man (in *Edward* the first's Reigne) of *Newcastle*, that was taken Prisoner out of his Houſe, and carried into *Scotland*, ransomed, and brought home; which act moved the Townſmen and Burgeſſes, and the Religious Men therein, to contribute towards the building of these VValls.

The question is, who builded these Walls? Some are of opinion that King *John* builded it; others *Roger de Thornton*. King *John* gave many Priviledges to this Towne, and probably, the New-Gate and VValls thereabout, was built in his time: that North part of the VVall being the ouldest, and of another fashion then the other VValls.

As for *Thornton*, who lived in *Henry* the 6. dayes, all the VValls of the Towne was finished; it is probable that *Thornton* builded the West-Gate, which is a strong and faire Gate. in Memory that he came from the West Country, according to the old saying,

*In at the West-Gate came Thornton in,  
With a hap and a halfe-penny, and a Lambe skin.*

The VValls and Gates was builded by severall Persons, as by the names of the round Towers doth appeare. Some of them was builded by the Fryers and Monasteries that did dwell in the Towne, as the VVhite, Blache, Gray, and *Anſine* Fryers. Others, named *Durham* and *Carlisle* Towers. Others by Noblemen and Gentry of the Country, as *Nevils* Tower, adjoyning to his Houſe in West-Gate.

There is seven Ports or Gates in *Newcastle*, beside Posterne Gates, which belonged to the Religious Houses. In the lower part of the Towne upon the River is many little Gates to that famous long Key.

1. *West* is Close-Gate, called so from a Street called the Close, which goeth up the water, to a place of recreation, called the Forth, given to the Towne for good services performed by the Burgeſſes of the same.

In

In *Edward* the 3. Reigne, three hundred valiant Men issued out of the Towne, through a Postern-Gate, came suddenly in the night upon a great Army of the *Scots*, which lay in that part *West* of the Towne; raysed the Army of the *Scots*, put them to flight, and took Earle *Murray* Prisoner in his Tent, and others.

2. The next West is West-Gate, a stately and faire Gate, builded by *Roger de Thorne-ton*, a rich Man that lived in *Hen.* the 6. dayes, the high way VVest into *Norshumberland* and *Cumberland*.

3. Is New-Gate, the ancient and strongest of all the Ports, having a Causey that leadeth to the Towne-Moore, and towards the North parts of *Norshumberland* and *Scotland*. Now a Prison for Debtors and Felons.

4. Pilgrim-Street-Gate; So called because of Pilgrims Lodging in that Street; and went out of that Gate to the Shrine of the Virgin *Mary* in *Gesmond*; to which Place, with great confluence and Devotion, people came from all parts of this Land, in that time of Superstition.

5. Pandon-Gate, so called from the ancient Towne of *Pampeden*, where was the *Pists* wall, and a Roman Tower, lately decayed; out of which wall is a Causey that goeth into a Place of Recreation and Perambulation, called the Shields-Field; and a way to a Villiage called the Walls-End; by *Beds*, *Villa ad Marum*, and so into *Tinemouthshire*.

6. East of the Towne is Sand-Gate, built upon the River side. Without this Gate is many Houses, and Populous, all along the water side; where Shipwrights, Sea-men, and Keel-men most live, that are employed about Ships and Keels.

## The Bridges of Newcastle upon Tine.

7. **T**HE Bridge of this Tower, over the River *Tine*, consisteth of Arches, high and broad, having many Houses and Shops upon the Bridge, and three Towers upon it: the first on the South side; the second in the middle, and the third in *Newcastle* side, lately built upon an Arch in the Bridge, used for a Magazine for the Towne; and an old Chappell.

There is a blew Stone about the middle of the Bridge, which is the bounds of *Newcastle* Southward, from Gate-side in the County Palatine of *Durham*.

There was a strange accident upon the Bridge, happened to an Alderman of *Newcastle*, looking over the Bridge into the River, with his hands over; his Gould Ring fell off his Finger into the Water; which was given for lost; It chanced that one of his Servants bought a Salmon in the Market, opening the Belly of the Fish, found his Masters Ring in the Guts.

The other Bridge within the Towne is the upper and neather Deane Bridge; under the last Bridge came Boats up from the River, and the *Pitts* Wall came over that Bridge, and so along into *Pandon*.

The Stocke Bridge in *Pampeden*, where is thought to be the ancient Market for Fish; where Boats came up from the River.

## The Churches in Newcastle.

**T**HERE is foure Churches and Parishes in this Towne. The first is Saint *Nicholas*, in the mid'ti of the Towne; a long faire, and high Church, having a fately big Stone Steeple, with many Pinacles: a fately Stone Lutherne, standing upon foure Stone Arches, builded by

*Robert de Rhodas*, Lord Priour of *Tinmouth*, in *Henry 6.* dayes: it lieth up a head of Majesty, as high above the rest, as the *Cypresse Tree* above the low Shrubs.

*Ben. Johnson.*

**M**<sup>r</sup> *Altitude high, my Body foure square,*  
*My Foot in the Graue, my Head in the Ayre,*  
*My Eyes in my sides, five Tongues in my Wambe,*  
*Thirteen Heads upon my Body, foure Images alone ;*  
*I can direct you where the Winde doth stay,*  
*And I Tame Gods Precepts thrice a Day.*  
*I am seen where I am not, I am heard where I is not,*  
*Tell me now what I am, and see that you misse not.*

In this Church is many Porches, especially *Saint Georges*, or the *Kings Porch* ; built by some of the *Kings* of this Land.

In it are many sumptuous Windowes ; that in the East surpasseth all the rest in height, largenesse, and beauty, where the twelve Apostles, ieven deeds of Charity, &c. built by *Roger de Thornton*, (a great Benefactor of this Towne) with this Inscription, *Orate pro anima Rogeri de Thornton, & pro animabus Filiorum & Filiarum.*

In the North Part of the same is a Shrine of *Henry* the fourth *Percy Earle of Northumberland*, who was killed by the hands of Rebels in *Yorkshire*, gathering up a Subsidy ; he was buried at *Beverley*, and this made in Memory of him in his owne Countrey, he having a House in this Towne, and Parish ; and other Noble men, and Gentry had in those Dayes in this Towne. *Orate pro anima Henrici Percy 4. Northumbria, qui per Rebellenis occubuit, &c.*

In the South part of the middle of this Church. under a Window, is an ancient Tombe of a warre-like Gentleman, lying with his Legges a crosse, his Escutcheon of Armes, and Sword ; after the fashion in those dayes were they

they onely Interred, who took upon them the Crosse, and were marked with the Badge of the Crosse, for sacred warre-fare, to recover the Holy Land from the *Turks*.

In the Quire and Walks about it is many faire Monuments Tombes, and Marble-Stones of Majors of this Towne, their Names and Armes Engraven in Stone, with their Titles of (*Sometime Maior of Newcastle*) Honours; not one word of their good Deeds; their Generations and Names are worne out. Onely that thrice Noble Major, Master *Robert Anderson*, whose Memory will continue untill there be no more Time; *Aere vel marmore perennum, viz.* His Gift of twenty Pound per Annum for ever to the foure Churches in *Newcastle*.

*Dignam laude Virum, Musa vetat Mosis.*

There is a Tombe (as is reported) belonging to the *Fitz. Williams* not placed, who going Embattador into *Scotland*, dyed, and was Interred in *Saint Nicholas*.

2. Is *Allhallowes*, *omnium annuarum*, *Panton thews*, from the ancient name of that part of the Towne *Pamperden*; having a broad and square Church, and more populous then all the three other Parishes, and able to containe more People then the rest, having three Galleries.

There is few Monuments or Tombes in it. Onely one stately Tombe of that worthy Benefactor, *Roger de Thornston*, having a large Jet stone, curiously engraven with his Armes, and the Armes of that Noble Family of the Lord *Lumley*, who Married a Daughter of *Thomsons*. He dyed in the Reign of *Henry* the seventh.

There was one *Thomas Smith* Shipwright, of this Parish, that gave foure pound eighteen shillings ten pence, yearly, for ever, to the destituted poor of that Parish.

3. Church is *Saint Johns*, a pretty little Church, commended by an Arch-Prelate of this Kingdome; because it resemblith much a Crosse. In this Parish the Earles of

*Westmerland* had his House, as others; good Benefactors to this Towne.

4. Saint *Andrews* the ancientest of all the seure, as appeareth by the old building and fashion of the Church. In it is to be seen a Pardon of a Pope for nine thousand yeares to come.

Likewise there is an ancient large Stone of one *Adam de Athel* of *Gesmund*, with this Inscription, *Hic jacet Dominus Adamus de Athel, Miles, qui obiit, Anno, 1387.*

The Parson of the Towne is the Bishop of *Carlisle*, who hath his Vicar or Substitute, and a faire old House belonging to the Vicar.

### *The Streets and Buildings of the ancient Towne of Pampden.*

**I** Come in the next place to describe every part of this Towne, what it was in the times of the Heptarchy of this Kingdom, and in after succeeding Ages.

First of *Pampden*, alias *Pantheon*, It hath retained his name, without much alteration, since the Romans recided in it. After the depa ture of the Romans, the Kings of *Northumberland* kept their Residence in it, and had their House, now called *Pandon Hall*. It was a safe Bulwarke, having the *Picts* Wall on the North side, and the River of *Time* on the South. This place of *Pandon* is of such antiquitie, that if a Man would expresse any ancient thing, it is a common Proverb, *As old as Pandon*. In it is many ancient Buildings, Houses and Streets; Some Cent'ies en of *Northumberland* had their Houses in it. There is an ancient place called the *Wa-Know'e*, called since Saint *Michael* upon the *Wall-Knowle*, having a high and strong Tower, now called the *Carpenters-Tower*, adjoining to that



that place upon the Town-Wall. There is below towards the River of *Tine*, an ancient Religious House, called *Trinity-House*. (not many Houses in England named by that name) now converted to another use, for the Masters of *Trinity-House*, which have many Priviledges and immunities granted unto them for services done by Sea.

In this part of the Town of *Pandon*, below, is many narrow streets or Chaires, and ancient buildings; through the midst of it the River of *Tine* Flows and Ebbs, and a Burne runs, called *Pandon-burne*. This place called the Burne-Banck, stands very low; It is recorded, that in *Edward* the thirds time an hundred and forty Houses was Drowned by overflowing of Water; since the Houses towards the Key side are heightned with Ballist, and a high stone wall, without which Wall, is a long and broad Wharf or Key, which hindereth the like Inundation.

In the upper part of this *Pandon* is an ancient Religious House, founded by the Kings of *Northumberland* now called the Mannours, (formerly Saint *Augustine* Friers) where the Kings of *Northumberland* was Enterred; since, in succeeding Ages, enlarged and beautified with stately buildings, Cloysters, and a faire Church. The Kings of *England*, since the Conquest, kept House in it, when they came with an Army Royall against *Scotland*; and since the suppression of Monasteries, made a Magazine and Store house for the North Parts. Now of late that Princely Fabrick demolished, and layd levell with the ground. The Pride, Covetousnesse, Luxury, and Idolatry of these Houses brought a sudden ruine upon themselves and Houses.

In this place of *Pandon* is a Bridge called *Stock-Bridge*, where Fishers come up with their Fish, and sell them here.

*The Grants and Charters to the Towne.*

**T**HE Antiquity of this Towne is known to be from that time, that the Romans had command in the Northern Parts, who built the *Picts* Wall. After their departure, the *Saxons* became Masters of this Countrey; then the *Danes*. The *Danes* being vanquished and expelled this Land, the *English* enjoyed it, untill *William* the Conquerour made all *England* Vassals, and obey his Norman Laws, as far as the River of *Tine*. King *William* overthrew the Northern Forces in *Gatehead Fell*, near *Newcastle*. Since which time, great is the Priviledges that Kings and Princes hath endowed this Town with.

*Robert* Sonne of *William* the Conquerour built the Castle, called *New-Castle*, against the often inroades of our neighbouring *Scots*.

King *John* gave the first Grant to *Newcastle*, and endowed it with many Priviledges and Immunities to the good men of the same.

King *Henry* the third made it a Corporation, whereas formerly it belonged to the County of *Northumberland*, as by *Henry* the thirds Charter & th appear, *Noveritis nos concessisse & demississe, & hac Charta nostra confirmasse pro nobis & heredibus nostris, pro his hominibus nostris, de Novo-Castello super Tinam, & heredibus eorum villam nostram omni Novo-Castello, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad feud firmum, &c.*

The Town of *Pimpton* was Granted to the beloved *Burgesses*, and good men of *Newcastle* in King *Edward* the the firsts Reign, as by his Charter appears, *Sciatis quod dedimus & concessimus, & hac Charta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis, & heredibus nostris, dilectis Burgensibus, & pro his hominibus nostris ville Newcastri super Tinam, omnes terras & tenementa cum pertinentiis in Pimpton in*  
*Biker,*

*Biker, juxta predictam Villam Novicastro, &c. Et quod predicta Villa Novicastro, & terra, & tenementa predicta in Pampeden, unica Villa de coetero fuit, & unus Burgus, ad unendum & concludendum dictae Ville Novicastro in augmentationem, emendationem, & securitatem ejusdem Ville, &c.*

All the Kings and Queens of England successively Granted unto the Town some Honour or Privilege, and enlarged their Charters,

Edward the third gave them the Perth, for the good Services of the Townes-men.

Edward the fourth gave them Power to choose yearly, Mayor and Aldermen, in lieu of Bayliffes.

After Kings Granted to the Mayor and Communaley, all the Royalties of the River of Tyne, from Sparrow-Hawke, unto Heddon-Sireames; and that no Ship, load and unload any manner of Goods, Wares, and Marchandizes, in, or any place of the River, but onely at the Key of Newcastle. Also Granted Commissioners to measure Keels.

King Edward the sixth Grants the Town of Gateside to be united to the Town of Newcastle. Repealed by Queen Mary.

Sir Thomas White Lord Mayor of London, gave one hundred pound yearly to the chief Cities and Towns of England, for ever, to be lent to sower Clothiers Merchants for ten yeares without Interest. The Town of Newcastle payeth her hundred pound in her turn; The first hundred pound which came to Newcastle was in 1599. The noblest gift that ever was given in England by any Subject. Some think, in time, it will ingroffe the most of the money in this Land.

---

*The highest and North Parts of the Town.*

**T**He ancient parts of the Town of Newcastle, was in the upper parts of it, about Newgate, where are many old houses and Cottages, which served these religious houses with provisions: This part of the Town is called to this day, *the Hucksters Booths*. These people, in those dayes, had their livelihood from those Fryers and Nuns that lived in that part of the Town.

In after Ages the Burgeses and good men of the Town began to Trade, and venture beyond the Seas, into Forraigne places; they builded many Ships; procured a Charter from the *Kings of England* to carry Fels beyond Seas, and bring in Forraign Commodities. The Staple was then at *Antwerp in Brabant*, called *Commune totius Europæ Emporium*. This Charter of the Merchant Adventurers, was the first Charter that was Granted by any *King* to any Town. After which Grant, this Town flourished in Trading; builded many faire houses in the Fleish Market, (then called the Cloath Market.) The *Merchants* had their Shops and Warehouses there, in the back parts of their houses; the River of Tyne Flowed and Ebbed, where Boats came up with Commodities; which Trade of merchandizes continued many years. In that street the Mayors, Aldermen, and richest men of the Town lived. In after times, the Merchants removed lower down towards the River, to the Street called the Side, and Sandhill, where it continueth unto this day.

---

*The Sandhill.*

**N**OW let us describe unto you the other Streets and Markers in this Town: First of the *Sandhill*, a Market

Market for Fish, and other Commodities; very convenient for Merchant Adventurers, Merchants of Coales, and all those that have their living by Shipping. There is a Navigable River, and a long Key or Wharfe, where Ships may lye safe from danger of Stormes, and may unlode their Commodities and Wares upon the Key. In it is two Cranes for heavy Commodities, very convenient for carrying of Corn, Wine, Deales, &c. from the Key into the Water-Gates, which is along the Key side, or into any Quarter of the Town.

In this Market place is many shops, and stately houses for Merchants, with great conveniences of Water, Bridge, Garners, Lofts, Cellars and Houses of both sides of them. Westward they have a Street called the Close. East, the benefit of the houses of the Key side.

In this *Sandhill* standeth the Town-Court, or Guild-Hall, where is held thee Guilds every yeare by the Major and Burgessees, to offer up their grievances, where the Major keepeth his Court every *Munday*, and the Sheriffe hath his County-Court upon *Wednesday* and *Fryday*.

In it is kept a Court of Admiralty, or River Court, every *Munday* in the Afternoon. This is a Court of Record for Inroling of Deeds and Evidences.

There is a Court of Pye-powder, during the said two Faires, *Lammes*, and *Saint Luke*; All the Priviledges and Power that a Court-Leet can have, is Granted to this Court.

Under the Town-Court is a common Weigh house for all sorts of Commodities. King *Henry* the sixth sent to this Town, as to other Cities and Towns, Brasse Weights according to the Standard.

Neer this is the Town-house, where the Clarke of the Chamber and Chamberlains are to receive the Revenues of the Town for Coale, Ballist, Salt, Grindstones. &c.

Next adjoyning is an Almshouse, caled the *Mason de Dien*, builded by that noble Benefactor *Roger de Thorneton*.

Above which is the Rately Court of the *Merchant Adventurers*, of the old Staple, resident at that flourishing City of *Amoy* in *Brabant*; since removed to the more Northern Province under the *States*. Their Charters are ancient, their Priviledges and Immunities great; they have no dependance upon *London*, having a Governour, twelve Assistants, two Wardens and a Secretary.

There is an old Chappell upon the Bridge.

Next *West* is a Street called the *Cloffe*, where are many stately Houses of *Merchants* and others. The Earle of *Northumberland* had his house in this Street.

Near the *Smithall East*, is *Allhallows Banch*, or *Butchers Banck*, (where most Butchers dwell) the way to *Allhallows Church*; the South side of which is many *Chaires* or *Lanes* that goeth down to the *Key* side.

### *The middle parts of the Town.*

Next up street is the street called the *Side*. In the lower part of it standeth a faire Crosse with Columnne of Stones hewn, covered with Lead, where is sold Milk, Egges, Butter, &c.

In the *Side* is shops for Merchants, Drapers, and other Trades. In the middle of the *Side* is an ancient Stone house, an Appendix to the Castle which in former times belonged to the Lord *Lawleys*, before the Castle was built, or at least coetany with the Castle.

Next up the Town North, is *Middle Street*, where all Sorts of Artificers have shops and houses.

The West side of this Street is the Oatemeale Market.

On the East side of it is the Flesh Market, I think the greatest Market in *England*, for all sorts of Flesh and Poultry that is sold there every *Saturday*; the reason is not the Populoufnesse of the Town that makes it, it is the People in the Country, (within ten miles of the Town) who

who makes their provision there, as likewise all that lives by Coale-trade, for working and conveying Coales to the Water; as also the Shipping which comes into this River for Coales, there being sometimes three hundred Sayles of Ships. In this *Market* is kept two Faires in the year; for nine dayes together; one of them at that remarkable time of the year, the first of *August*; the other is held the eighteenth of *October*, upon *Saint Luke's Day*.

Next above North, is the *Big* and *Oate Market* every *Tuesday* and *Saturday* in the Week.

In which Street is an ancient house, with a large Gate, called the *Scots Inn*, where the Kings Nobility, and Earls or Scots lodged in time of Truce or League with *England*.

### *Pilgrim Street.*

**E**AST again is *Pilgrim Street*, the longest and fairest street in the Town. In it is a *Market* for Wheat and Rye every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*.

Likewise an house called the *Pilgrims Inn*, where *Pilgrims* lodge, that came to visit the *Shrine* in *Gesmond* or *Jesús de Mundo*, which occasioned to call this Street *Pilgrim Street*.

In the upper part of this Street is a Princely house, built out of the ruines of the Black Fryers.

Both East and West of this Street is many Passages into other parts of the Town; as the neither and higher Deane-Bridge into the West; the Mannour Chaire upon the East, having a way to that sumptuous building of the *Minories*, of old called *Saint Augustin Fryers*; also a Street called *Silver-Street*, having a Passage down to *Paunden*.

### *West-Gate Street.*

**U**Pon the West of the Town is *Denton Chaire*, which goeth into *West-Gate-Street*, which is a broad street, and private; for men that lives there hath employment for Town and Country. The Earl of *Westmerland* had his house in this street, and other Gentlemen.

In this street is an Hospitall, called the *Spittle*; In the East of that Chappell is the place for Electing of *Majors, Aldermen, Sheriffes*, and other Officers in the Town, next Munday after *Michaelmas* Day. In which place is made of late, a famous Grammer-School, Writing-School, and Houses within the *Spittle* for the *Masters, Protos Archidiaconos*, or the first head *School-Master* was that Reverend Master *Robert Fowberry*, a learned and painfull man to indoctrinate youth in Greek and Latine.

In the North side of the Street towards *West-Gate*, is an ancient building, called now, *Bennet Chesse Fryers*, where now the nine Crafts of this Town have their meeting houses. It was called in old time, the *Gray-Fryers*.

In the South West of the Town is the *White-Fryers*, and near that a street called *Bayliffe-Gate*, which in former times belonged unto the Castle and County of *Northumberland*; there is a Postern Gate, where Prisoners taken in time of Hostility with *Scotland*, (and Felons of the County of *Northumberland*) were brought in privately into the Castle in *Newcastle*, where the common Gaile for the County is.

Near this Street is two ways which goes down into the *Clofe*; the long Staires and *Tudhill Staires*.



## The Government of the Town.

**N**OW let us speak concerning the Government of this Town. The first Grant was, *Burgensibus & probis hominibus Newcastle super Tinam*, To the Burgeses and good men of the Town of Newcastle: Out of whom yearly was chosen Bayliffes, which is the ancient Officers of Cities and Towns in *England*.

King *Edward* the fourth out of his abundant grace and favour to the aforesaid Town, Burgeses, their Heires and Successours, Grants yearly to choole a Major, and six Aldermen; and that the aforesaid Major and Aldermen, for the time being, or any four, thre, or two of them, have full power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine all manner of complaints and causes, appertaining to the Office of a Justice of the Peace.

In stead of Bayliffes is chosen a Sheriffe yearly.

King *Richard* the second gave the Sword to be carried before the Major, which represents Royall Power and Authority, delegated by Charters to them, their heires and successors, from their Sovereign.

The Power of a *Major* is great: the highest dignity or honour that can be bestowed upon a City or Town; according to that Office amongst the Romans, of Proprators, and Proconsuls; who had in all Countries and Kingdoms under their command their Viceroyes or Representatives.

In after times upon a division among the Aldermen, there were foure Aldermen more added; so now it is Governed by a Major, Recorder, ten Aldermen, and one Sheriffe. Their Officers are, two Clerks, one for the Town Court, the other for the Town Chamber

The Officers that attend upon his Person, is a Sword-bearer, with a Cap of Maintenance, a Water-Bayliffe, seven Serjeants, in their Gowns, and Maces. All these nine

Officers

Officers goes before the Major and Aldermen in their Gownes to Church, and at any Solemnity.

In former times the Aldermen of the Town had their Scarlet Gownes, but the proud Scot got them by Conquest, as they did other Ornaments of the Town, thinking no English in Authority, worthy to weare Scarlet but themselves, and so they continued Lording over us for two yeares, untill they were hyred out, as they were brought in, being a Mercenary Nation, for any Nation for mony.

There are twelve Trades or Crafts, which are chief in Electing of Major, and other Officers, viz. Drapers, Merchers, Glovers, Taylors, Boothmen, Shoemakers, Bakers, Tanners, Sadlers, Butchers, Smiths, and Dyers.

There is the By-crafts, which are fifteen in number, every one of them hath their Meeting-houses in the Towers of the Wall, and are called at this day by the name of the By-Crafts; their ancient names is after the name of the Founder.

### *The 24 Wards of the Town.*

**T**Here is foure and twenty Wards in the Town, every Ward hath his Tower or Gate in the Wall, which they were to keep in times of Hostility with the Scots, whereof these are some.

<i>White Friers Tower Ward.</i>	<i>Burham Tower.</i>
<i>Newells Tower Ward.</i>	<i>Thickets Tower.</i>
<i>West-Spittle Tower.</i>	<i>Carlisle Tower.</i>
<i>Stunks Tower.</i>	<i>Bathram Mumbegger Tower.</i>
<i>Pink Tower.</i>	<i>Evers Tower.</i>
<i>Cummers Tower.</i>	<i>Saint Austins Tower.</i>
<i>West-Gate Tower.</i>	<i>Wally-Knolls Ward, &amp;c.</i>

*Of the River Tine, and the Commodities.*

**T**HE Port or Haven of this River is able to receive Ships of foure hundred Tuns, having Rocks on the North side of the Haven, and Sands upon the South, dangerous in a North-East Wind.

*Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charibdim.*

Upon the North side of the Haven, is an ancient strong Castle, the Seat of the Priour of Tinemouth. King Henry the eighth converted the Castle from a Priory, to be a defence for the River and Country, against Forraigne Invasions.

1. The Southside of the River is *Warmick-shire*, in the County of *Durham*, where is many Salt-Pans, which makes white Salt out of salt Water, boyled with Coale.

2. An other Commodity that this River bringeth forth, is Coale in great abundance; most of the people that liveth in these parts, lives by the benefit of Coales, and are carried out of this River into most parts of England South-ward, into Germany, and other transmarine Countries.

*John Jobastox* out of the Poems of the Cities of Britain, *New-Castle.*

*Scooped upon high Rock she sees Dame Nature's wonder strange,  
Or else to others wittily doth vent them for exchange;  
In vain why seek you Fire, from Heaven, to serve your turn,  
The ground here either keeps it close, or quickly makes it burn.  
Nor that which stalk with fiery fish, or whirlwind grim affrights  
But giveth life to earbly things, and wind to living wights;  
This melteth Iron, Brasse and Gold, so pliable and soft.  
What mind th' alchymize shade of Goult, firs not, nor sets aloft.  
Nay more th'n so, wou say it doth, dull Mettals change to Gold,  
To say therefore it is a God, our Alchymists are bold.*

*If God be as thou giv'st out (great Maſter) of thy Word,  
How many Gods than doth this Place, and our Scotland afford?*

Many thouſand People are employed in this Trade of Coales; many live by working of them in the Pits; many live by conveying them in Waggons and Waines to the River Tine; many men are employed in conveying the Coales in Keels from the Stathes aboard the ſhips: One Coale Merchant employeth five hundred or a thouſand in his Works of Coale; yet for all his labour, care, and coſt, can ſcarce live of his Trade; nay, many of them hath conſumed and ſpent great Eſtates, and dyed beggers. I can remember one, or many, that rayſed his Eſtate by *Coale-trade*; many I remember that hath waſted great Eſtates. I ſhall illuſtrate this by a ſtory of two *Spaniards* Brothers, which travelled into the *West-Indies*, with that eſtate and means which they had acquired; One of the brothers was a Miner, to imploy many ſlaves in ſilver Mines; the other brother was to be an Husbandman, to provide *Corn*, *Sheep*, and other Proviſions for the Miner and his men; much ſilver was got out of the ground by theſe miners; the Husbandman got monies out of his ſtock for his commodities. After many yeares delving and labouring in theſe ſilver mines, at laſt, the *Mines* was exhausted and decayed, and all the money which he had got for many yeares labour and coſt, was run into his brothers the Husbandmans hands, and all his ſtock upſtanding, he living all that time of the Profit that his ground yielded,

So it is with our *Coale-Miners*, they labour and are at a great charge to maintain men to work their Collieries, they waſt their own bodies with care, and their Collieries with working, the Kernell being eaten out of the Nut, there remaineth nothing but the Shell, their Collieries is waſted, and their monies is conſumed: this is the uncertainty of Mines, a great charge, the Profit uncertain.

Some South Gentlemen, hath upon great hope of benefit

benefit, come into this Country to hazard their monies in Coale-Pits, Master *Beamont* a Gentleman of great ingenuity, and rare parts, adventured into our Mines with his thirty thousand pounds; who brought with him many rare Engines, not known then in these parts; As the Art to Boore with, Iron Rodds to try the deepnesse and thickenesse of the Coale; rare Engines to draw Water out of the Pits: Waggon with one Horse to carry down Coales, from the Pits, to the Strathes, to the River, &c. Within few years, he consumed all his money, and Rode home upon his Light Horse.

Some Londoners of late, hath disbursed their monies for the Reversion of a Lease of Colliery, about thirty yeares to come of the Lease; When they come to erack their *Nurs*, they find nothing but the *Shells*; *Nurs* will not keep thirty yeares; there's a Swarme of Wormes under ground, that will eate up all before their time, they may find some *Meteors*, *Ignis fatuus*, in stead of a Mine.

3. Commodity that this River bringeth forth is Grindstones, which is conveyed into most parts of the VWorld; according to the Proverb, *A Scot, a Rat, and a New-Castle Grindstone, you may find all the World over.*

4. Commodity of this River, Is the great plenty of *Salmond*, taken in this VWater; which serveth this Town, and other Parts.

Upon the South side of this River stands a Town, called *Jarro*, where lived that Venerable *Bede*, admired for his Learning, in those times of darknesse. *Camden* enticuleth him, *the singular Glory, and Ornament of England.* *Malmesbury*, *Vir erat quem mirari facilius, quam dignum pradicari possis, qui extremo natu orbis Angulo Ductrinas, coruseo terras omnes perstrinxerat.*

*Bede* lived in the time of the Saxons Heptarchy in England, in the Kingdom of *Northumbers*, seven hundred yeares after Christ.

This River hath two Heads, or maine Streames, South Tine, which runs through *Allendale*; North Tine,

which run through *Tweedale*; they meet West of *Hexam*, and unite one another.

---

### *Divine Providence over all Nations and Countries.*

**O**ur most Provident and Glorious Creator hath so furnished all Countries with severall Commodities, that amongst all Nations there might be a sociable conversation and mutuall commerce, one People standing in need of another, all might be combined in a common League, and exhibit mutuall succours, *Non omnia sunt* *anima tollit*. From the Indies, Gould, Silver, Gems, Drugs, &c. From Italy, Silkes. From Spaine, Fruita, Saffron, Sacks. From Denmarke, Amber, Cordage, Firs, and Flax. From France, Wines, and Linnen. From England, VVooll, Tinn. From these Northern Parts, Coale, Salt, Grindstones, &c. Which Trade of Coale began not past foure core yeares sincc. Coales in former times was onely used by Smiths. and for burning of Lime; VVoods in the South parts of England decaying, and the City of London, and other Cities and Towns growing populous, made the Trade for Coale increase yearly, and many great Ships of burthen built, so that there was more Coales vented in one yeare, then was in seven yeares, forty yeares by-past; this great Trade, hath made this part to flourish in all Trades.

*Camden* calls Newcastle, *Ocellus*, the Eye of the North, the Hart that warmeth the South parts of this Kingdome with Fire; An Egypt to all the Shires in the North. (in time of Famine) for Bread. All Quarters of the Country comes with money in their Pursets to buy *Corn* to feed their Families this Summer.

This

This Town hath been famous in foure Ages of the World.

1. In the time of the Romans, being in these Parts, being the outmost Limits of the Roman Empire.

2. Famous for the Monasteries in old times.

3. This Town famous, being a Bulwarke against the Scots; all the Power of Scotland could never win it, since the Walls were built; but of late being assisted by the English, was storm'd, our Churches and Houses defaced, the ornaments of both plundered, and carried away, the Crown of our Heads is fallen, woe now unto us, for we have sinned.

4. Famous for the great Trade of Coale, White-Sale, Grindstones, &c. which they furnish other Countries with.

Newcastle likewise excels in foure things before spoken.

1. The Town, Walls, Gates, Towers and Turrets.

2. Saint Nicholas Church Steeple, caput inter nubila condit.

3. The Tine-Bridge, consisting of eight stately Arches, Towers, and Houses.

4. The long and faire Key, for Ships to unload their commodities.

The Revenues of the Town is not great, considering the disbursements for repairing of Streets, High-ways, Bridges, maintenance of Ministers, Schoole-Masters, Poore, &c.

The Armes of the Town is the three Castles Argent in a Field Gules.

Camden. Newc. 22. grad. 30. min. Long. 54. gr. 57. M. Lat.

Hues. Newcastle. 23. grad. 10. min. Long. 55. gr. 20. M. Lat.

## The Suburbs of Newcastle.

**G**ateside, a Burrow upon the South side of the River Tyne, an ancient Inhabited place, a Parish of it selfe, in the Bishoppricke of *Durham*. King *Edward* the sixth, united it to the Town of *Newcastle*; since, Queen *Mary* gave it again to the Bishops Sea of *Durham*.

The Suburbs out of Newgate and Pilgrim-Street are ruined in these late Warres; neer unto the Barras-Bridge is an Hospitall Dedicated to *Mary Magdelane*. There is many Closes in that part, and large Fields of Meddowes, called *the Castle Leases*, belonging to the Town; the gift of King *John* (as some say) to the good men of *Newcastle*.

There is a Postern between New-Gate and West-Gate, which goeth into a Close, called *the Warden-Close*, where the VVarden of the Priour of Tyne-mouth had his House, Garden, Fishponds, &c.

The Suburbs of Sand-Gate escaped the fury of these VVarres, except some neer the VValls of the Town, which was Fired.

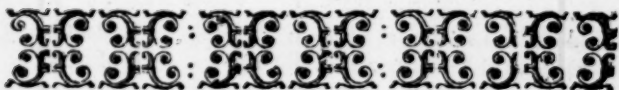
One remarkeable thing is Recorded of two Carpenters, hewing of a Tree, bloud issued out of the Timber in what part of the wood they cut.

Below East, is the Ballist Hill, where VVomen upon their heads carried Ballist, which was taken forth of small ships which came empty for *Coales*; VVhich place was the first Ballist shoare out of the Town: since which time, the Trade of *Coales* increasing, there is many Ballist shoares made below the water, on both sides of the River.

Upon the North side of the River is the Ewes Burne, over which is a VVood Bridge, which goeth down to a place called *the Glasse-Houses*, where plaine Glasse for VVindowes are made, which serveth most parts of the



Kingdom. Below East is many shores built for casting of Ballist out of Ships, which brings Profit to the Town, and the Occupiers of the same.



*Of the Noble and Ancient Families of the North, and their Castles.*

**T**He North Parts of England hath been in the Romans time, and in after Ages, the Bulwarks and Fortresses of England, against the Inrodes of the Scots; Newcastle for the East Parts of this Land, and Carlile for the West.

The two great Princes of the North, were the Earles of Northumberland at *Alnwick*, and *Westmerland* at *Raby Castle* in the Bishopprick of *Durham*. The first famous for the great overthrow he gave *Malcolme*, King of the Scots, and his sonne *Edward*, slain at his Castle of *Alnwick*. The second Earle made famous for taking *David* King of Scots Prisoner, and the overthrow of his Army at *Nevils-Crosse*, neer *Durham*.

The Lord *Dacres*, and Lord *Lumleyes* were famous in their Generations; the first lived in *Cumberland*, in his many Castles, the other in the Bishopprick of *Durham*, in *Lumley Castle*; both of them having Lands in *Northumberland*, who held their Land of the King in Knight service, for his warres against the Scots.

The Bishops of *Durham* had their Castles in the Frontiers in *Norhamshire* and *Elandhire*.

The Nobility and Gentry of the North, are of great antiquity, and can produce more ancient Families, then any other part of England; many of them Gentry before

fore the Conquest; the rest came in with *William* the Conquerour. The Noblemen and Gentry of the North, hath been alwayes imployed in their Native Countrey, in the warres of the Kings of England, against the Scots; all of them holding their Lands in Knights service, to attend the warres in their own Persons, with Horse and Speare, as the manner of fighting was in those dayes.

*Camden.*

Some Gentlemen held their Lands in Cornage, by blowing a Horne, to give notice that the Scots, their Enemies, had Invaded the Land. The Scots their neighbouring Enemies, hath made the Inhabitants of *Northumberland* fierce and hardy, whiles sometimes they kept themselves exercised in the warres; being a most warre-like Nation, and excellent good Light-Horsemen, wholly addicting themselves to *Mars* and Armes, not a Gentleman amongst them, that hath not his Castle or Tower; and so it was divided into a number of Baronies: the Lords whereof, in times past, before King *Edward* the first's dayes, went commonly under the name of Barons, although some of them were of no great living. It was the policy of the Kings of England, to cherish and maintain Martiall Prowesse among them, in the Marches of the Kingdome, if it were nothing else, but with an honourable bare Title. Some Gentlemen of the North are called to this day Barons.

The Ancient Families and Names of the Gentry are many, which hath continued from *William* the Conquerour, unto these late dayes.

The *Græyes* of *Chillingham*, and *Horton* Barons of *Warke-castle*.

*Ogles* of *Ogle-castle*.

*Fenwickes* of *Wallington*.

*Widdrington* of *Widdrington-castle*.

*Delavale* of *Seaton-Delavale*.

*Ridleyes* of *Williams-Wecke*.

*Muschampes* of *Barfmore*, the chiefe Baron of *Northumberland* in *Edward* the first's Reigne.

*Mid-*

Middletons of Belsay.  
 Mufords of Midford.  
 Fefers of Edderfton.  
 Claverings of Callalie.  
 Swinburnes of Swinburne.  
 now of Capheaton.  
 Radliffes of Delfton.  
 Harbottle of Harbottle-ca-  
 fle, Extinct.  
 Haggerfton of Haggerton.  
 Hebburne of Hebburne.  
 Blankenſhip of Blankenſhip.  
 Fetherſtonhaugh of Fether-  
 ſtonhaugh.  
 Herons of Chepchaſes.  
 Horſley of  
 Crafter of Crafter.  
 Larames of Kirkharle.  
 Collingwoods of Ellington.  
 Whitfield of Whitfield.  
 Carnaby of Halton.  
 Liſtes of Falton.  
 Stradders of Kirknewton.  
 Selbyes of Twiſel.  
 Eringtons of Hamſay.  
 Weldon of Weldon.  
 Bradforth of Bradforth.  
 Rodom of little Haughton.  
 Carres of Ford-caſtle.  
 Creſwell of Creſwell.  
 Halls of Otterburne.  
 Thirtwall of Thirtwall-caſtle.  
 Kellingworth of Kellingworth.

Theſe ancient Nob'e Families continued many years  
 valiant and faithfull unto the Kingdom of England, and  
 flouriſhed all in their times; until the two powerfull

Earles of the North rose in Rebellion in Queen *Elizabeths* Reigne, who drew along with them many Gentry of the North, who overthrew themselves and confederates, and many ancient Families of the North. Since many ancient Names have been Extinct, for want of Heires Male, and have been devolved upon other Names and Families.

Since the Union of both Kingdoms, the Gentry of this Country hath given themselves to Idleness, luxury and covetousnesse, living not in their own Houses, as their Ancestours hath done, profusely spending their revenues in other Countries, and hath consumed of late their ancient Houses.

The Castles in the North are many and strong.

*Morpeth-Castle*, so called, from the death of the *Picts* in that place.

*Alnewick-Castle*, where the Earles of *Northumberland* kept their Court; famous for two battels fought against the *Scots*, who received a shamesfull overthrow, by the valour of the Earles of *Northumberland*.

Upon *Tweed* and Borders, are *Wark-castle*, a Barony of the *Grays*. *Norham-castle* belonging to the Bishops of *Durham*. *Barwick* upon the left banck and River, a strong Town of Warre. opposite sometimes against the *Scots*; the farthest bounds of the English Empire. Upon *Till* (a River falling into *Tweed*, above *Norham*) is *Ford-castle*. To the West beyond the River, riseth *Floodon-Hill*, made famous by the death of *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, slain in a memorable battell by *Thomas Howard*, Earle of *Surrey*, Generall of the English, in the Reigne of *Henry* the Eighth.

Upon the East Sea is *Bambrough-castle*, and *Dunston-brough-castle*, builded by the *Saxons*, and sometimes the Royall Seats of the Kings of *Northumbers*. *Bambrough-castle* afterward converted into a Priory, and did Homage and Vassalage to their Lord Priour.

Many Battells and Skirmishes hath been in this North, and alwaies hath been Victorious against the *Scots*. Besides the

the forenamed Battels of *Alnewick-castle*, and *Floddon*; at *Solomoffe* fifteen thousand *Scots* were put to flight, eight hundred slain, and one and twenty of their Nobles taken Prisoners, by the English,

There was Lord Wardens of the East, West, and middle Marches appointed, who had Power by Martiall Law to repress all enormities and outrages committed in the Borders. They had their Laws, called *Border Laws*.

In the North toward the Borders, is many Hills; one of them most eminent, called *Cheviot Hill*, upon the top of it is Snow to be seen at Midsummer; and a Land-mark for Sea-men that comes out of the East parts from *Danzicke*, through the *Baltick Seas*, and from the King of *Denmarks* Country; it being the first Land that Marriners make for the Coast of *England*. These *Chiviot Hills* is made famous for the Hunting of the Earl of *Northumberland*: at the Hunting the Earl *Duglas* of *Scotland* who met him with his Forces, and engaged one the other, where was great bickerings and skirmishes, to the losse of many men; where both Earles fought valiantly, called to this day *Cheviot Chase*.

There is many Dales, the chief are *Tinedale* and *Reedsdale*, a Country that *William* the Conquerour did not subdue, retaining to this day the ancient Laws and Customs, (according to the County of *Kent*) whereby the Lands of the Father is equally divided at his death amongst all his Sonnes. These Highlanders are famous for Theeving, they are all bred up and live by Theft. They come down from these Dales into the low Countries, and carry away Horses and Cattell so cunningly, that it will be hard for any to get them, or their Cattell, except they be acquainted with some Master Thiefe; who for some mony (which they call *Sausage mony*) may help they to their stolln goods, or deceive them.

There is many every year brought in of them into the Goale of *Newcastle*, and at the Assises are condemned and hanged, sometimes twenty or thirty. They forfeit

not their Lands (according to the Tenure in Gavelkind) the Father to Bough, the Sonne to the Plough.

The people of this Country hath had one barbarous Custome amongst them; if any two be displeased, they expect no Law, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other, and his; they will submit themselves to no Justice, but in an unhumane and barbarous manner, fight and kill one another; they run together *slangs* (as they terme it) or names.

This fighting they call their *Feides*, or deadly *Feides*, a Word so barbarous, that I cannot expresse it in any other Tongue. Of late, since the union of both Kingdoms, this Heathenish Bloody Custome is repressed, and good Laws made against such barbarous and unchristian misdemeanours and fightings.

In this North Country groweth plenty of *Hadder*, or *Ling*, good for Cattell to feed upon, and for Moor-Fowle, and Bees; this Hearbe yeeldeth a Flower in June, as sweet as Hony, whereof the *Pists* in time past did make a pleasant drink, wholesome for the body of Man.

Upon the West parts of *Northumberland*, the *Pists* Wall is, out of the ruines of which is built many Towers and Houses in that part where the *Pists* Wall stood; in some of the wast Ground the Wall is to be seen of a great height, and almost whole, many Stones have been found with *Roma* upon it, and all the names of the Roman Emperours, Consuls, and Proconsuls, both in Stone and in Coin of Silver and Brasse, with their Emperours Image upon them; So the *Pists* Wall goes through *Norihumberland* into *Cumberland*, where I end my Peregrination and Travell, keeping my selfe within the limits and bounds of *Northumberland*.

